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NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS DIGEST 1974

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NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS DIGEST
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MANAGING THE NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS AND THEIR RESOURCES

The Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management is responsible for administration of the "National Resource Lands." These were lands bypassed during America's great westward expansion, vast lands not set aside for specific purposes such as National Parks, National Forests, and Indian Reservations. These "unclaimed" lands, lying mostly in the western states and in Alaska, total some 475 million acres that constitute a great storehouse of natural resources -- timber, livestock forage, and recreational values that attract millions of visitors seeking the freedom of wide open spaces.

Created in 1946 through consolidation of the old General Land Office and the Grazing Service, the Bureau of Land Management has taken on duties once assigned these former agencies, plus many new responsibilities. For example, BLM manages 2.5 million acres in western Oregon considered the Nation's finest timber producing lands, 1.9 million acres of marginal farm lands in Montana purchased during the drought years of the 1930's, and administers mineral leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf and other Federal lands. BLM also maintains official records on several kinds of Federal lands and carries out Federal land surveys.

The Bureau's work is administered from headquarters in Washington, D.C. State offices in 10 western states and Alaska exercise jurisdiction over National Resource Lands in their respective states. National Resource Lands in these states are further divided, administratively, into districts. Each district is then divided into resource areas.

The 315 BLM employees assigned to Montana are directly responsible for management of about 8,150,000 surface acres in Montana, nearly 275,000 acres in South Dakota, and about 70,000 acres in North Dakota. Management of these lands and their resources is under the supervision of the Montana State Director. He is assisted by an Associate State Director and a staff of specialists in various resource, administrative, and management disciplines. Most "on-the-ground" work is done by six Montana Districts -- Malta, Miles City, Billings, Lewistown, Missoula, and Dillon.

The Malta District, stretching across north-central Montana between the Canadian border and the Missouri River, is primarily a region of rolling rangelands and river "breaks." Range management and wildlife habitat improvements are among the more significant district programs. Intensive grazing management shows great promise for improved livestock and wildlife forage and cover plants. The many acres of prime wildlife habitat on National Resource Lands in the Malta District offer one of Montana's best opportunities for the big game, bird, and waterfowl hunter, along with "blue ribbon" fishing in the many prairie ponds. The Little Rockies area provides the camper with excellent campground facilities.

Extending from Wyoming to the Canadian border and encompassing National Resource Lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, the Miles City District varies from the pine-covered "exemption area" in the northern Black Hills to stark badlands along the lower Yellowstone River, and from the mineral rich region of southeastern Montana to the grassy plains of western North Dakota. Although predominately ranching country, the district has some of Montana's finest big game and upland bird hunting. The Federal mineral estate within

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the district reaches astronomical proportions. More than half of Montana's 30+ billion tons of strippable coal is Federally owned and most of it is in the Miles City District. The logical development of this valuable resource along with safeguards against undue surface damage presents a major challenge for Bureau officials at district and state office levels.

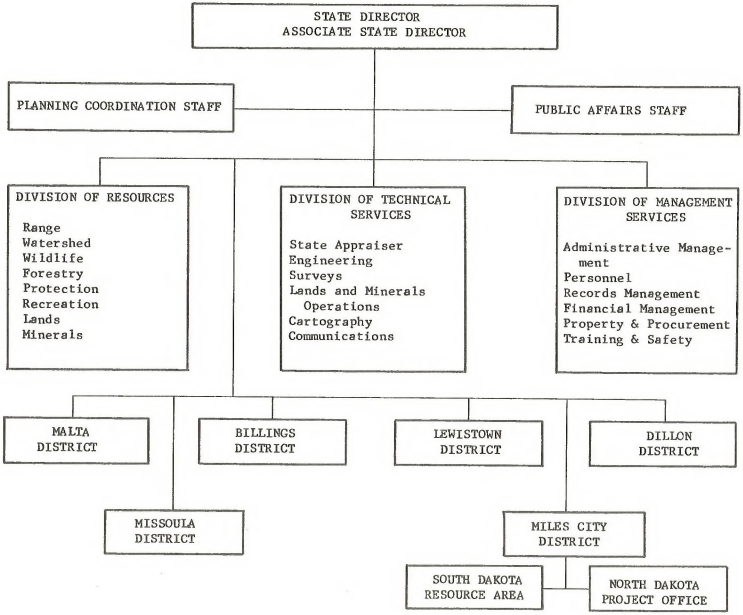
The Billings District covers south-central Montana, including most of the upper Yellowstone River drainage. Within this area, the district manages 371,644 surface acres and 800,249 subsurface acres. The Pryor Mountains, about 50 miles south of Billings, were homeland to early man. Cooperative archeological surveys with the Forest Service and National Park Service have delineated significant sites in the Pryors and surrounding area. The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range, established on National Resource Lands in 1968, is home to about 125 wild horses that eke out an existence in this harshly beautiful area.

The Lewistown District occupies Montana's heartland, representing "Charlie Russell Country" at its best. Primarily a region of rolling rangelands punctuated by small but dramatic mountain ranges, the district features some of Montana's finest ranching country, ghost towns, excellent hunting and fishing, and the strangely eroded "breaks" area of the Missouri River. The rugged, timbered breaks coupled with a "lightning belt" location makes Lewistown District a critical fire area. Aerial observers operating out of Lewistown provide detection service for major portions of three districts. Early detection, slurry bombers and quick initial attack by helicopter transported crews are used to keep acreage burned by wildfire to a minimum.

National Resource Lands in the Missoula District produce valuable commercial timber, livestock forage, and important habitat for elk, deer, and other wildlife. Outstanding trout streams, such as the nationally famous Rock Creek, snowmobile trails, the historic old ghost town of Garnet being preserved through Bureau efforts, and many other recreational opportunities are available on these lands. Numerous recreational-residential subdivisions on private lands within the district are creating management problems on adjacent National Resource Lands. The Helena Fire Center is established each summer to provide quick response to wildfires starting on those resource lands in the eastern part of the district.

The Dillon District occupies seven counties in southwestern Montana, basically the area drained by the upper Missouri River and its tributaries south of Helena. This is "Standing Up Country," a region of broad valleys traversed by world famous trout streams, and a backdrop of majestic mountains. The Dillon District is an important livestock, lumbering, and mining region, and also contains important habitat for elk, deer, moose, antelope, and other wildlife. The snowmobile trails, ski areas, ghost towns, rockhounding, Indian artifacts, historical sites, including Montana's first and second territorial capitals at Bannack and Virginia City, attract numerous tourists and outdoor enthusiasts year-round.

All these complex public land operations cannot be handled alone. The Bureau works closely with other Federal and State agencies in developing sound management programs, and continuously seeks recommendations from Montanans who take such great pride in their land.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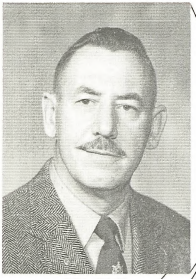
ASSOCIATE STATE DIRECTOR
PLANNING COORDINATION STAFF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF
DIVISION OF RESOURCES
Range
Watershed
Wildlife
Forestry
Protection
Recreation
Lands
Minerals
DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
State Appraiser
Engineering
Surveys
Lands and Minerals Operations
Cartography
Communications
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Administrative Management
Personnel
Records Management
Financial Management
Property & Procurement
Training & Safety
MALTA DISTRICT
BILLINGS DISTRICT
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
DILLON DISTRICT
MISSOULA DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
SOUTH DAKOTA RESOURCE AREA
NORTH DAKOTA PROJECT OFFICE

MONTANA BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



EDWIN ZAIDLICZ
State Director

HAROLD C. LYND
Associate State Director

EUGENE H. NEWELL
Chief, Division of Technical Services

BILL D. NOBLE
Chief, Division of Resource Management

MICHAEL A. GRATTAN
Chief, Division of Management Services

CHARLES E. MOST
Chief, Public Affairs

ERNEST L. KEMMIS
Chief, Planning Coordination

C. REX CLEARY
Billings District Manager

JACK A. McINTOSH
Dillon District Manager

JOSEPH A. GIBSON
Lewistown District Manager

DANTE SOLARI
Malta District Manager

KANNON C. RICHARDS
Miles City District Manager

JOHN F. FIELDS
Missoula District Manager

BLM FIELD OFFICES

MALTA DISTRICT M-1
Dante Solari, District Mgr.
P.O. Box B
501 South 2nd. St. East
Malta, Montana 59538
Telephone 406-654-1240

MILES CITY DISTRICT M-2 & M-3
Kannon Richards, District Mgr.
P.O. Box 940
West of Miles City
Miles City, Montana 59301
Telephone 406-232-4331

SOUTH DAKOTA RESOURCE AREA
P.O. Box 190
310 Round Up Street
Belle Fourche, South Dakota 57717
Telephone 605-892-2526

NORTH DAKOTA PROJECT OFFICE
235 Sims Avenue
P.O. Box 1072
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone 701-225-9148

BILLINGS DISTRICT M-4
Rex Cleary, District Mgr.
P.O. Box 2020
820 East Main
Billings, Montana 59103
Telephone 406-245-6711 ext. 6262

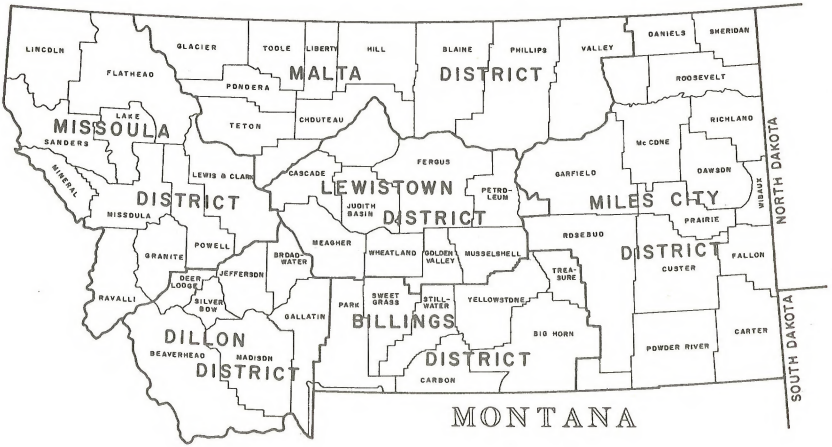
DILLON DISTRICT M-5
Jack McIntosh, District Mgr.
P.O. Box 1048
Ibey Bldg., North of Dillon
Dillon, Montana 59725
Telephone 406-683-2337

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT M-6
Joe Gibson, District Mgr.
P.O. Drawer 1160
Bank Electric Building
Lewistown, Montana 59457

MISSOULA DISTRICT M-7
John Fields, District Mgr.
P.O. Box 1227
1819 Holborn Ave.
Missoula, Montana 59801
Telephone 406-549-6511 ext. 3304

NATIONAL RESOURCE LAND BY DISTRICT AND STATE
(Surface Acreages)

MONTANA	
Malta District	2,734,287.00
Miles City District	2,783,417.78
Dillon District	1,145,690.28
Billings District	341,602.67
Lewistown District	927,058.84
Missoula District	210,984.31
Total	8,143,040.88
SOUTH DAKOTA	276,312
NORTH DAKOTA	68,487


LINCOLN
GLACIER
TOOLE
LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
FLATHEAD
PONDERA
MALTA
DISTRICT
ROOSEVELT
LAKE
MISSOULA
SANDERS
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
McCONE
FERGUS
LEWIS & CLARK
CASCADE
LEWISTOWN
DISTRICT
PETRO-LEUM
GARFIELD
DAWSON
MILES CITY
DISTRICT
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
NORTH DAKOTA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
JUDITH BASIN
ROSEBUD
GRANITE
POWELL
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
CUSTER
FALLON
DEER LODGE
JEFFERSON
BROAD-WATER
TREA-SURE
RAVALLI
SILVER BOW
PARK
SWEET GRASS
STILL-WATER
YELLOWSTONE
GALLATIN
BILLINGS
DISTRICT
BIG HORN
CARTER
DILLON
DISTRICT
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
POWDER RIVER
CARBON
SOUTH DAKOTA
MONTANA

APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS

	Appropriations FY 1974	Receipts CY 1972
Montana	$5,421,800.00	$9,730,194.60
South Dakota	200,000.00	750,213.71
North Dakota	120,000.00	314,349.93
Total	$5,741,800.00	$10,794,758.24

FORMULAS FOR ALLOCATING RECEIPTS

The following regulations illustrate the methods by which a portion of the Federal receipts from National Resource Lands and federally owned resources, under the jurisdiction of Montana BLM, are returned to the State and its counties.

(1) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937

Return to the counties from which the receipts were earned, 25% of the net revenues for the calendar year from reacquired lands (LU). The Act conditions that the payments to the counties are to be used for school or road purposes.

(2) Public Law 136 of August 31, 1951

Payment to the State as the State's 5% share of net proceeds from sale of National Resource Lands and materials within the State for the fiscal year.

(3) Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, Section 35

Return to the State as the State's 37.5% share of bonuses, royalties and rentals received during the fiscal year from minerals (includes oil and gas) leasing revenues. The Act conditions that the payments to the States are to be used for school or road purposes.

(4) Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934

a. Payment under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 12.5% share of moneys collected as grazing fees under Section 3 of the Act during the fiscal year.

b. Payment under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 50% share of moneys collected as grazing fees under Section 15 of the Act during the fiscal year.

Note: The Taylor Grazing Act states the funds are to be expended for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such moneys are located.

RECEIPT PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTIES

MONTANA

COUNTY	Bankhead-Jones 25% Pay CY 73 $	P.L. 136 5% Pay FY 73 $	Sec. 35 Mineral Leasing Act CY 73 $	Sec. 15 Taylor Grazing FY 73 $	Sec. 3 Taylor Grazing FY 73 $
Beaverhead			9,676.50	16,389.67	
Big Horn			93,437.45	1,679.58	
Blaine	26,364.76		112,262.34		
Broadwater			3,241.50	387.60	
Carbon			255,560.40	57.58	
Carter			120,016.78		
Cascade			2,437.50	1,100.58	
Chouteau			47,152.95	5,357.84	
Custer	10,620.36		81,143.16		
Daniels			2,690.82	6.60	
Dawson			96,176.93	86.92	
Deer Lodge					
Fallon	13,600.08		311,899.75		
Fergus	9,708.28		54,629.81	885.80	
Gallatin			3,438.75	408.51	
Garfield			157,548.46		
Glacier			10,365.30	99.58	
Golden Valley			1,436.62	9.60	
Granite			2,717.26	1,017.65	
Hill			26,134.93	486.10	
Judith Basin			3,169.50	808.80	
Lewis & Clark			2,902.13	2,687.19	
Liberty			16,117.02	576.32	
Lincoln					
McCone			44,153.71		
Madison			1,074.37	7,608.00	
Meagher			983.25	696.16	
Missoula				128.39	
Musselshell	10,601.32		14,051.01	419.84	
Park			1,670.44	436.83	
Petroleum	14,561.22		47,783.16		
Phillips	40,946.88		206.654.11		
Pondera			13,020.00	53.50	
Powder River			498,660.60	103.94	
Powell			5,424.44	910.72	
Prairie	59,614.71		57,516.66		
Richland			10,053.64	4,039.42	
Roosevelt			2,992.13	750.18	
Rosebud			173,181.14	3,982.45	
Sheridan			4,200.88	31.48	
Silver Bow			385.87	23.62	
Stillwater			10,393.12	241.44	
Sweet Grass			11,149.32	664.10	
Teton			24,440.81	1,311.54	
Toole			89,432.18	1,858.48	
Treasure			2,598.75	516.48	
Valley	46,151.73		184,167.52	10.00	
Wheatland			4,426.01	112.00	
Wibaux			111,808.73	1,830.48	
Yellowstone	10,040.71		3,492.94	305.43	
TOTAL	242,210.05	11,909.68	2,937,870.65	58,080.40	39,533.95

RECEIPT PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTIES

COUNTY	P.L. 136 5% Pay FY 73 $	Sec. 35 Mineral Leasing Act CY 73 $	Sec. 15 Taylor Grazing FY 73 $
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Brule			42.90
Butte		21,717.94	12,506.33
Campbell			16.50
Custer		566.25	223.54
Fall River		5,115.56	319.13
Gregory			5.28
Haakon			105.48
Harding		40,684.02	2,171.41
Jackson		21,116.62	8.92
Lawrence			129.40
Meade		2,413.50	7,716.04
Pennington			1,711.76
Perkins		2,190.19	676.68
Stanley		764.63	1,507.32
TOTAL	1,115.99	94,568.71	27,140.69
NORTH DAKOTA			
Adams		15.00	5.00
Billings		30,472.82	60.38
Bowman		88,177.33	1,896.96
Burke		110.44	
Divide		440.90	14.84
Dunn		6,708.76	736.80
Eddy			10.28
Emmons			10.94
Golden Valley		3,107.45	180.44
Grant		808.69	
Hettinger		75.00	
Kidder			18.20
Logan		15.00	
McHenry		7.50	163.60
McKenzie		78,001.31	11.60
McLean		163.50	
Mercer		82,277.19	
Morton		66.56	5.00
Mountrail		482.25	36.88
Oliver		104.43	
Pierce			15.84
Renville		37.31	
Sheridan		15.00	5.00
Slope		3,650.35	
Stark		1,412.23	
Ward		1,874.23	
Williams		2,957.25	21.12
TOTAL	45.60	300,980.50	3,192.88

MINERAL, other than Oil and Gas, Activity up through March, 1974

Type & State	PROSPECTING PERMITS				LEASES			
	Existing	Acreage	Aplns.	Acreage	Existing	Acreage	Aplns.	Acreage
COAL								
Montana	4	10,878.18	-	-	17	32,232.27	27	158,671.61
North Dak.	-	-	-	-	19	16,275.75	3	31,952.67
South Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	10,878.18	-	-	36	52,508.02	30	190,624.28
PHOSPHATE								
Montana	1	200.00	-	-	28	22,033.21	-	-
Total	1	200.00	-	-	28	22,033.21	-	-
SODIUM								
Montana	-	-	-	-	1	160.00	-	-
North Dak.	-	-	1	77.85	2	1,004.83	-	-
South Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	77.85	3	1,164.83	-	-
OTHER								
Montana								
Alum. Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bentonite	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	825.81
Uranium	-	-	1	960.00	4	8,465.96	-	-
Lead et al	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold et al	-	-	1	160.00	-	-	-	-
North Dak.								
Uranium	-	-	17	34,869.25	-	-	-	-
South Dak.								
Moly.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uranium	-	-	2	239.16	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	21	36,228.41	4	8,465.96	1	825.81
GRAND TOTALS	5	11,078.18	22	36,306.26	71	84,172.02	31	191,450.09

MISCELLANEOUS LAND LEASES

	Number	Acres
MONTANA		
Small Tract	14	52
Recreation & Public Purposes	15	1,429
Airport	3	52
Mining Occupancy	1	3
Total	33	1,536
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Recreation	2	610

PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS

Miles of line surveyed	407
Monuments set	1,002
Small tracts surveyed (7200)	2
Corners remonumented (USFS)	345
Omitted land cases investigated	380
Mineral surveys	3
Plats submitted to Washington	27

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Road construction (3100)	20 miles surfacing
Road maintenance (2230)	581 miles
Recreation maintenance (2220)	15 undeveloped sites
Recreation maintenance (2220)	7 developed

BLM TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Montana	2,043 miles
South Dakota	30 miles
North Dakota	1 mile

OUTDOOR RECREATION ON MONTANA'S NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

The Bureau of Land Management is involved in the administration of National Resource Lands as a refuge for the growing number of outdoor recreationalists. BLM has developed five recreation sites in Montana. Three of these -- Red Mountain, Ruby Creek, and South Madison -- are located on the scenic Madison River. Two others, Camp Creek and Montana Gulch, are in the Little Rocky Mountains about 50 miles southeast of Malta. An additional site is currently under construction near the upper end of Holter Lake, north of Helena.

Much of Montana's excellent hunting takes place on National Resource Lands. Big game animals, such as white-tailed deer, mule deer, and antelope, plus upland game birds that include sage grouse and gray or Hungarian partridge make up the bulk of the bag. In addition, the construction of about 4,500 small reservoirs on National Resource Lands has vastly increased waterfowl nesting areas and waterfowl hunting is becoming increasingly important to local nimrods.

Montana is an outstanding area for fishermen. National Resource Lands front on many of the State's world famous trout streams, and cooperative projects with the Montana Fish and Game Department has provided public access to many miles of these waters. BLM constructed reservoirs on Montana's high plains also provide excellent fishing, both for warm water species such as bass, walleye, and northern pike, and the cold water trout.

Two areas have been identified specifically for off-road vehicle use. About 30 miles east of Missoula, a 100 mile BLM snowmobile trail system has been laid out through the Garnet Mountains. South of Billings is a small area that is quite popular with trail bike and four-wheel drive enthusiasts. An area northwest of Helena is also very popular with ORV users.

Two primitive areas and one natural area have been officially designated on National Resource Lands in Montana. The Bear Trap Canyon north of Ennis Lake and Humbug Spires about 30 miles south of Butte are classified as primitive. Square Butte, a relatively undisturbed, flat-topped geological formation southeast of Great Falls has been set aside as a natural area.

Bureau of Land Management field officials have identified a number of archeological sites on Montana's National Resource Lands, some that are quite important to the study of early man in Montana. The primary emphasis on such areas at this time is protection until proper interpretative displays and protection from vandalism can be provided.

Montana is famous for its old ghost towns and other remnants of the mining era. BLM is now working to preserve the old mining town of Garnet, located about 30 miles east of Missoula.

Captains Lewis and Clark, who led their famous Corps of Discovery west in 1805, traveled more miles in Montana than in all other states combined. A portion of the Missouri River Breaks country that is still much as it was when Lewis and Clark passed through, is currently being studied as to how it should be managed in the best interest of the public. This lonely stretch of the Missouri extends 175 miles from Fort Benton to Ryan Island. More than half of the area it traverses is National Resource Lands.

Another area of national significance is the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range, a 32,000-acre refuge, located about 50 airline miles south of Billings. Plans are now being developed to provide additional public observance of the horses without unduly disturbing them or their habitat.

In South Dakota, one BLM recreation area has been developed near Sturgis and several other potential areas are being studied for future recreation development. Big game and upland birds are plentiful on the public lands in South Dakota, with the area near Sturgis being extremely popular with turkey hunters.

Throughout the scattered tracts of public land in North Dakota, the primary recreational value is hunting. Mule deer are popular and plentiful, while excellent sharp-tailed grouse hunting attracts many bird enthusiasts.

RECREATIONAL USE BY TYPE	VISITOR DAYS
Hunting	
(a) Big game	142,000
(b) Small game	60,000
(c) Waterfowl	27,000
Fishing	152,000
TOTAL FOR MONTANA	381,000

P.S. All the National Resource Lands are open to the public for hunting and fishing. You are, of course, expected to treat fences, gates and other property with respect and to obey the fish and game laws. If, however, you cannot reach a particular block of National Resource Lands via Federal, State, or county roads and are therefore required to use a privately-owned access road, permission must be obtained from the private road owner prior to such use.

BIG GAME POPULATION ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

BY DISTRICT AND STATE

	Malta	Miles City	Billings	Dillon	Lewis-town	Missoula	Montana State Totals	North Dakota	South Dakota
Antelope	14,440	9,000	800	4,300	7,000	120	35,660	300	2,200
Black Bear	200	--	20	100	10	350	680	--	--
White-tailed Deer	16,400	12,000	1,000	--	900	2,000	32,300	275	500
Mule Deer	21,600	36,000	8,000	7,200	10,000	12,000	94,800	480	1,100
Elk	1,150	--	100	2,000	150	1,500	4,900	--	--
Moose	--	--	--	100	--	50	150	--	--
Mountain Goat	160	--	--	30	10	50	250	--	--
Mountain Lion	--	--	1	5	--	15	21	--	--
Bighorn Sheep	200	50	29	50	75	50	454	--	--
Turkey	50	500	20	--	200	--	770	--	85

BLM FORESTRY PROGRAM

Trees, like grass and other plants, protect the soil of watersheds, and provide wildlife habitat. They are raw construction material for homes, schools, and churches. Their harvest, processing and use provide salaries for many people. Trees occupy nearly 900,000 acres, or roughly one acre in ten, of the National Resource Lands administered by BLM in Montana. More than three-fourths of these acres are commercial forest. Most of these forest lands are in western, southwestern, and central Montana where Douglas fir or lodgepole pine are the common trees. These and the thousands of acres of non-commercial timber lands provide important wildlife habitat and protect the soil against erosion. Because BLM-administered timber lands are generally at lower altitudes, their harvest helps keep sawmills and logging crews working when the high country is blocked by snow. These forests are generally more accessible to small commercial operators, and also help supply fence posts and other materials for farm and ranch operations. Forest and woodland resources, whether looked at commercially, aesthetically or in combination, are an important part of Montana's national resources.

Special Project

Presently, the BLM in Montana is engaged in an intensive forest inventory. The objectives of the basic timber inventory are to provide the resource data needed to develop economically and silviculturally sound timber management plans to meet present and anticipated future demands for timber from the National Resource Lands.

The procedures used in the ten-point inventory system will provide for the basic measurements needed to evaluate land productivity, determine timber volume, and describe timber stand condition.

The timber inventory provides the following information:

A. Area of forest land suitable and available to grow timber.

B. The capacity of this land to produce wood, by quantity, species, and quality.

C. The condition of the existing forest and its potential with regard to the natural lay of the land.

After the data is collected, analyzed, and interpreted, each of the Montana districts having timber producing potentials will have data on which to base allowable cut, while maintaining forest stands on an even-flow management system.

The following tables show the present estimated commercial forest and woodland acreages by district:

COMMERCIAL FOREST AND WOODLAND ACREAGES BY DISTRICT

Districts	Commercial Forest Acres	Woodland Acres
Malta	20,000	51,000
Miles City (Incl. S.D.)	10,000	157,000
Billings	14,000	73,000
Dillon	100,000	100,000
Lewistown	50,000	82,000
Missoula	140,000	30,000
TOTALS	334,000	493,000

VOLUME AND VALUE OF TIMBER SOLD BY DISTRICT

(FY73)

Districts	Volume (MBF)	Dollar Value
Malta	158	$ 586
Miles City (Incl. S.D.)	406	1,783
Billings	None	None
Dillon	70	610
Lewistown	133	530
Missoula	2,244	98,692
TOTALS	3,011	$102,201

LIVESTOCK GRAZING BY DISTRICT AND STATE

UNIT	NO. OF OPERATORS	ACREAGES GRAZED	CATTLE 1/		SHEEP		TOTAL LIVESTOCK	
			No.	AUMs 2/	No.	AUMs 2/	No.	AUMs 2/
MALTA DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	203	145,174	40,004	2/	7,490	2/	47,494	32,745
License & Permit 4/	640	2,958,365	89,273	476,019	16,728	17,275	106,001	493,294
Total	843	3,103,539	129,277	476,019	24,218	17,275	153,495	525,039
MILES CITY DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	238	197,429	56,325	2/	14,725	2/	118,186	37,841
License & Permit 4/	1,286	2,894,016	132,029	475,098	117,000	87,400	249,209	565,498
Total	1,524	3,091,445	188,354	475,098	131,725	87,400	367,395	603,339
BILLINGS DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	179	51,311	32,969	2/	17,608	2/	50,577	9,000
License & Permit 4/	144	285,365	14,368	36,131	24,859	4,474	39,227	40,605
Total	323	336,676	47,337	36,131	42,467	4,474	89,804	49,605
DILLON DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	237	532,000	88,700	2/	107,500	2/	192,176	88,960
License & Permit 4/	221	601,052	62,337	80,297	31,305	8,666	93,542	81,800
Total	458	1,133,052	151,037	80,297	138,805	8,666	285,718	170,760
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	209	100,070	72,500	15,900	5,500	1,600	78,000	17,500
License & Permit 4/	405	978,217	48,049	155,066	16,946	9,880	54,995	164,946
Total	614	1,078,287	120,549	170,966	22,446	11,480	132,995	182,446
MISSOULA DISTRICT								
Lease 3/	141	176,800	17,000	2/	8,000	2/	25,000	17,000
License & Permit 4/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	141	176,800	17,000	0	8,000	0	25,000	17,000
MONTANA TOTALS	3,903	8,919,799	653,554	1,238,511	367,661	129,295	1,054,407	1,548,189
NORTH DAKOTA TOTALS	95	53,368	8,000	0	5,000	0	0	9,900
SOUTH DAKOTA TOTALS	337	276,170	10,416	0	24,800	0	0	71,543

1/ Some horse grazing use is included with cattle.

2/ Cattle and sheep animal unit months (AUMs) are not separated.

3/ These are lands leased to operators under Section 15, Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

4/ These are lands licensed or permitted to be grazed under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Various methods are used for improving public rangeland resources for livestock grazing and for wildlife. The chart below shows acres receiving mechanical treatment, for example chisel plowing to improve plant composition and water infiltration; chemical treatments such as sagebrush spraying; the number of livestock watering reservoirs and cubic yards used in construction; improvement of springs; wells drilled; detention reservoirs built to hold back excess water and then slowly let it out during dry periods and the cubic yards of material used for their construction; miles of livestock fence; the number of cattleguards installed; and the number of water catchments or artificial watersheds constructed. Although the different mechanical and chemical treatments are still used under certain circumstances, the primary emphasis is now on using intensive grazing management as a tool for improving rangeland vegetation. In cooperation with local ranchers, Allotment Management Plans (AMP's) that utilize rest rotation grazing and other techniques are being developed to bring about desired plant composition, erosion control, more livestock forage, and better wildlife habitat.

District	Mech. Treat. (Ac.)	Chem. Treat. (Ac.)	Res. No.	Res. Cu.Yds.	Spr. No.	Wells No.	Det. Res. No.	Det. Res. Cu.Yds.	Fences Miles	Ctlgd. No.	Water Catch. No.
Malta	5,276	13,707	2,407	7,205,546	49	68	89	710,027	2,947.0	260	1
Miles City[1/]	2,222	270	1,572	5,541,320	115	290	73	408,548	2,605.5	57	-
Billings	580	134	75	235,226	30	74	2	157,665	347.8	39	4
Dillon	29,309	76,594	31	96,284	202	20	--	--	840.5	39	-
Lewistown	1,020	6,484	530	1,952,339	50	70	11	237,863	983.4	57	7
Missoula	--	--	2	4,586	28	1	--	--	132.8	31	-
TOTAL	38,407	97,189	4,617	15,035,301	474	523	175	1,514,103	13,757.3	483	12

1/ RI projects in North and South Dakota are not included

WILDFIRES ON MONTANA'S NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

Guarding Montana's National Resource Lands against wildfires is a never ending job for the Bureau of Land Management. These efforts frequently become vital during the hotter fire months of June, July, and August. The Bureau's fire objective in Montana is to eliminate all man-caused fires, and to reduce wildfire damage to National Resource Lands to the fullest extent possible. All wildfire control measures are conducted in a manner to minimize fire operation damage to the environment. In trying to attain these goals, BLM hires approximately 65 temporary fire control personnel each summer. If needed, trained fire crews are available from the various Indian Reservations in Montana. Modern firefighting techniques call for the use of aircraft in spotting and fighting fires. Specially-mixed chemical retardants, a type of fertilizer, are dropped on the outer fringes of fires to help bring them under control. These "bombers" working in coordination with bulldozers and fire crews using hand tools, have proven invaluable, particularly in rough terrain. Two contracted helicopters are on 24-hour call in Montana -- one based at Lewistown and the other at Malta. Each of these helicopters can also drop retardant or water from a 100-gallon, mechanically controlled bucket, suspended from a cable. A fire-retardant bomber with 1,200-gallon capacity is also based at Lewistown. Should fire control efforts reach a critical stage, the Boise Interagency Fire Center in Idaho is contacted for additional support from other BLM and Forest Service installations throughout the West.

HOW WILDFIRES START, BY CAUSE AND DISTRICT

	Malta	Miles City	Dillon	Billings	Lewistown	Missoula
Lightning	24	28	16	2	17	4
Railroad	0	5	0	0	0	0
Smoking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debris Burning	2	1	1	0	0	0
Incendiary	0	2	0	0	0	2
Equipment Use	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous	0	1	0	0	0	2
False Alarm	0	0	0	2	0	6
Man Caused	0	1	3	0	0	3
Total Fires	26	39	20	4	17	18

Montana Total: 126 fires were responded to, 8 of which were false alarms.
Total acres burned in 1973: 72,053 acres.

1974 MONTANA STATE ADVISORY BOARD

District	Principals	Rep.	Alternates
Malta	Gene J. Etchart, Glasgow [1] Leonard Langen, Glasgow	Cattle Sheep	John Black, Hinsdale Fred Itcaina, Dodson
Miles City (M-2)	Harold Cole, Terry Wilmer Pawlowski, Circle	Cattle Sheep	Marcus Matovich, Mosby Archie McDonald, Jordan
Miles City (M-3)	Larry McGill, Powderville Dan Nisley, Broadus	Cattle Sheep	Fulton Castleberry, Ekalaka Ernest Knipfer, Mill Iron
Billings	David Abel, Custer George Loyning, Frannie	Cattle Sheep	Nick Janich, Roundup Howard Brown, Belfry
Dillon	George Dawson, Boulder W.G. Gilbert, Jr., Dillon	Cattle Sheep	J.S. Brenner, Dillon Gloria O'Connell, Helena
Lewistown	Swend Holland, Lewistown Wayne Bratten, Winnett [2]	Livestock Livestock	

SPECIAL INTEREST MEMBERS:

Paul Schmechel, Butte	Mining
Ernest Corrick, Bonner	Forest Industry
Dr. Wilson Clark, Billings	General Conservation
Maurice Arnold, Hinsdale	County Government
Judge Robert Sykes, Kalispell [3]	Outdoor Recreation
David Schaenen, Billings	Oil & Gas
Gareth C. Moon, Missoula [4]	State Government
Robert C. Lynam, Miles City	Wildlife

1/ Chairman, National Advisory Board Council
2/ Chairman, Montana State Advisory Board
3/ Vice Chairman, Montana State Advisory Board
4/ Forestry Representative, National Advisory Board Council

MONTANA STATE ADVISORY BOARD

Standing L to R: W.G. Gilbert, Ernest Knipfer, Harold Cole, Wilmer Pawlowski, Paul Schmechel, Leonard Langen.

Second row L to R: Maurice Arnold, Robert Lynam, Ernest Corrick, Larry McGill, George Loyning, Dr. Wilson Clark, Bill Lewis.

Seated L to R: Gareth C. Moon, Judge Robert Sykes, Wayne Bratten, Edwin Zaidlicz, (State Director) Gene Etchart, David Abel, George Dawson. Not shown: David Schaenen, Oil and Gas Representative.

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